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BULGARIAN ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS DURING FIRST YEARS OF FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Tyanko Yordanov

It is planned that by the end of the Five-Year Plan industrial production will be from four to five times greater than in 1939. The ratio between agriculture and industrial production will be 53:47 instead of 74:26 in 1939, and the national income will have doubled.

Industrial production in 1949, 1950 and 1951 began to increase at such a rate that in 3 years [1951] it was doubled. In 1951 it was 3.2 times greater than in 1939 (see graph).

It is planned that at the end of the Five-Year Plan [1953], industry will produce seven times more than in 1939. The ratio between the production of light and heavy industry of 79:21 in 1939 should be 55:45 at the end of the Five-Year Plan. During the first 3 years, the branches of heavy industry showed the most rapid development. This includes electric power production, production of coal, mining, machine building, and chemical production.

In 1939 Bulgaria produced only 270 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, which meant approximately 40 kilowatt-hours per person per annum. Bulgaria was next to last among European countries in electrification, but by the end of the Five-Year Plan she should produce 1,800,000,000 kilowatt-hours or 6.7 times more than in 1939.

Tracks for electric trains in the Belene and Burshlyan lowlands have been constructed [in 1951].

The "Vulko Chervenkov" TETs (Steam-Heat and Electric Power Station) utilizes 75 percent of coal calories and is three times more economical than in ordinary power station. Bulgaria's largest power station is the "Republika"

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TETs. When completed, it will use daily about 1,100 tons of low-quality coal and will produce 540 million kilowatt-hours of power, i.e., twice as much as the entire electric power production of Bulgaria in 1939.

Whereas prior to 1944 only 784 villages were electrified, in 1951 that number had increased to 2,300.

Bulgaria plans to produce 6,500,000 tons of coal in 1953, which is three times the amount produced in 1939. This plan is not only proving to be realistic, but was almost fulfilled in 3 years. With the fulfillment of the 1952 plan, Bulgarian coal production will surpass the amount planned for 1953 by 14 percent.

In the eastern Rhodope Mountains, large deposits of lead-zinc, iron, and other ores have been discovered. In Burgas and Panagyurishte okoliyas research and the utilization of copper ore is being carried on. Several flotation (concentration) installations have been constructed which greatly aid mining. Bulgaria produced 24 times more ore in 1951 than in 1939, and the production planned by the Five-Year Plan for 1953 was surpassed by almost 50 percent /in 1951/.

The accomplishments in the field of metallurgy are of great importance. In 1951, the production of pure electrolytic copper was fulfilled to the extent that during 1952 it will satisfy the needs of the electrical industry. A large plant for the production of nonferrous metals is under construction. Within 2 or 3 years, Bulgarian metallurgy will be so well developed that it will be able to satisfy practically 100 percent of the country's needs.

The Bulgarian machine-building industry had a 90 percent greater production in 1951 than in 1939.

In 1951 the production of cotton fabrics increased three times and that of wool fabrics twice compared with the production of 1939. Achievements have also been great in the food industry: the production of sugar, jam, jelly, canned food, and macaroni, as well as of other items, has increased several times as compared with 1939. One of the largest Bulgarian food-industry establishments is the "Gavril Genov" Combine at Boychinovtsi.

With the successful fulfillment of the first 3 years of the Five-Year Plan, the ratio between light and heavy industry of 79:21 in 1939 became 57:43 in 1951.

The number of MTS (machine tractor stations) increased from 30 in 1947 to 115 in 1951, and will increase to 140 this year. Bulgaria's fields, valleys, and plains are being plowed with 9,500 fifteen-horsepower tractors. In 1951, 35 percent of all field work throughout the country was done by machines. This means a saving of more than 6,800,000 workdays by TKZS (cooperative labor farm). The following table will give a clear idea of the percentage of the mechanization of field work in the TKZS by MTS.

Type of Field Work	Percent of Mechanization of Field Work by MTS		
	1950	1951	1952 (plan)
Spring cultivating	--	50	70.5
Harvesting	--	15.6	35
Seeding	26.6	26	42
Preplanting plowing	53.9	64.5	68
Deep fall plowing	45.5	64.1	91

In 1949, 959,000 decares were irrigated and in 1951 about 1,800,000 decares.

Bulgarian scientists have created new types of agricultural crops. In 1951, a new type of tomatoe was developed, which grow without stakes, and also a new kind of watermelon, which grows in gourds, are sweeter, and bear earlier. Research is continually under way for the adaptation to the Bulgarian climate of a number of tropical plants, such as lemons, oranges, tangerines, tea, etc.

In 1951, agricultural production was 43 percent greater than in 1950.

The national income increased 30 percent in 1951, as compared with 1950.

The following table shows the industrial production increase in Bulgaria between 1939 and 1951 in percentages (1939 equals 100):

Industry	1948	1951
Industrial production /in general/	185	350
Heavy industry	250	500
Power	210	380
Coal	196	285
Cotton cloth	188	300
Ore		2,400
Machine building		9,000

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